





# The Rockland Gazette.

Thursday, September 20, 1877.

A circular from the office of the Secretary of the Good Templars of Maine, Geo. E. Brackett of Belfast, gives notice that the 20th semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Camden on Wednesday and Thursday the 10th and 11th of October. Half-fare to all members of the Order over Rail Roads and Steam boat lines of the State, and reduced rates at Hotels. The attendance will probably be large, if the weather is fair, as Camden is one of the loveliest villages and most pleasant summer resorts in Maine.

By the withdrawal of the troops and the general attitude of non-interference assumed by him, President Hayes has thrown upon the South the full responsibility for the future maintenance of peace and order in that section. If not so many as could be wished, there are still some indications that Southerners are beginning to realize what is now incumbent upon them. This from the Louisville Courier-Journal has the right ring: "It is for us, gentlemen of the South to call off the desperadoes. That is the whole business; and there's no mincing matters. By or before 1880, we want that question sent to the rear. If it is not, we to the North, woe to the South, woe to the republican government in America."—*Louisville Journal.*

A portion of the people think the banks are not taxed enough and that they enjoy special favors in receiving interest on their investments in bonds and at the same time receiving 20 per cent of the same in bills which they may loan at the usual rates of discount. But the banks themselves take another view of the case and think they are taxed too much for their privileges. At least, the bankers' convention in New York a few days ago, passed resolutions that the banks of the United States should be relieved from all taxation, except the annual tax on circulation to cover the expenses of the currency bureau, and that taxation of bank shares by the State should be levied in the same manner as upon other personal property.

The most jubilant paper we have seen in this State since the election is the "Chase's Chronicle," the organ of the Greenback party. It mounts what it calls "A Greenback Rooster! A Perfect Fighting Cock," and is big with "headers" in large letters, such as "Great Success of the Greenback Party!" "Honesty once more Victorious!" "Right Triumphs." "Gold is a Coward!" The Rooster Crows for 5500 Greenback Voters in Maine! "Rejoice O Land of Gentle Slavery, Rejoice, A Star Has Arisen In The East, which will Aid In Increasing The Corruption Of Office Holders And Politicians!"

In half a dozen editorial articles the editors are extremely jubilant and "open the guns for another year." Judging from the style of the editorials, one might think they had been connected after a celebration of the "great Success of the Greenback Party," in which cold water did not predominate.

Official returns of the recent state election have been compiled at the office of the Kennebec Journal from all the cities towns and plantations in the state with the exception of fourteen small places. These returns give Selden Conner (Republican) 53,665; Joseph H. Williams (Democrat) 41,885; H. C. Munson (Greenback) 5,188; scattering 763. Conner's majority over Williams 11,880, or nearly 12,000 in round numbers. The aggregate vote thrown was 101,451, being the largest aggregate vote in any year succeeding a presidential election, since 1869, when the Republican party came into power.

The constitutional amendment in regard to electors that no person who has not paid a poll tax for two years, legally assessed, shall vote was defeated by a vote of 20,370 to 25,062. The amendment to prevent towns from creating debts for railroads, &c., above existing municipal debts of five per cent of their valuation, was carried by a vote of 40,000 to 6000.

The late change of gauge on the European and N. A. Railway makes it interesting to note the changes of gauge that have taken place in Maine within a comparatively few years. It is not many years ago that more than one-half the railroads in Maine were of the gauge of five feet six inches. The Grand Trunk was the basis of the system. The old Maine Central railroad, from Danville Junction to Bangor connected with it, and the European and North American had connected with the latter at Bangor. The first change was when the Lewiston and Farmington road known as the Androscoggin Railroad came under the control of the Portland and Kennebec road. Then the two rival lines, from Danville to Bangor and from Portland to Skowhegan, consolidated and the gauge of the Maine Central was changed. Next followed the narrowing of gauge of the Grand Trunk Railroad. The narrowing of the gauge of the European and North American Railway and of connecting roads now leaves only the Houlton branch road to represent the broad gauge system in Maine.

A statement has been going the rounds of the papers, copied from the Belfast Journal, that the Gazette published an "article or the substance of it" from the Bangor Commercial in which it was charged that Capt. Patterson, by negligence and disobedience of orders, came near wrecking the Cambridge on Monhegan. Now, whatever may have been the case, we published no such charges against Capt. Patterson and did not see the Commercial's article. What we did publish was a news item to the effect that the Cambridge "was out of her reckoning" and "came near running on to Monhegan" at the time in question, and that "Capt. Patterson, one of the pilots, was subsequently discharged," all of which, from current report and statements of passengers and others, we supposed to be true. Capt. Patterson now alleges in his writ that these statements were not true, but neither from him, his attorney, the owners or officers of the boat, or any other source, have we in the three months that have passed, received any previous intimation that we had been in error as to the facts or done Capt. P. an injustice. We have no apprehensions about that "libel suit."

The New Jersey Democratic Convention yesterday nominated Gen. George R. McClellan as their candidate for Governor. The Prohibition Convention nominated Rudolph Bingham as their candidate.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention yesterday, re-nominated Gov. Rice as the first ballot, also all the present State officers. President Hayes and his Southern and civil service policy were endorsed in the strongest manner.

The annual reunion of the Fourth Maine Regiment, took place at Belfast on Tuesday, as announced. The bad weather yesterday morning prevented a large gathering, and for the same cause the excursion to Ryders Cove was given up. The members of the Association enjoyed a pleasant reunion, dined at the New England House, and finished the pleasures of the day with a ball in the evening. At the election of officers, Robert Ames of Searsport was elected President, Lieut. A. D. Chase of Belfast, Secretary and Capt. O. J. Conant of this City Treasurer. A Vice President was chosen for each company, but we have not their names. The next reunion will be held at Danverscott in August.

We learn that the seat in the legislature from Washington will be contested. Both Nehemiah Poland, the democratic candidate, and Hiram Bliss, the republican, claim the certificate. Mr. Bliss says that at the close of the polls the Selectmen counted the votes twice, giving him (Bliss) 171 at each count; afterwards they claimed that they made a mistake of one vote, and reported in open town meeting 170 votes for Mr. Bliss, which elected him by eleven majority. But by some irregularity, a return has been received at the State House putting Mr. Bliss' vote at 150. Another return has also been received giving the true vote. Mr. Bliss is prepared to show to the Governor and Council that he is elected.

Many of our readers are no doubt familiar with the poetical fable about the chameleon, which a lively dispute is carried on about the color of the animal, which when produced proved to be of a different hue from either of those so stoutly contended for by the respective disputants. The Portland Press states that one of these singular animals has just been brought to that city from Spain, by Captain Bacon of the barkentine Harriet Jackson. The Press says that the animal resembles a toad somewhat, but it has much longer legs and a long tail. It feeds wholly on insects and has a very handy way of catching them with a tongue several feet long. It has a way of changing its color to suit the place it is in. When seen here it was of a light green and much attached to it as it is a great pet.

## The Seizure of Rockland Lime in Boston.

Mr. Daniel Higgins, Inspector of Lime in Boston, recently seized several hundred casks of lime from this city, because the casks, though complying to the statute of Maine regulating their size did not come up to an old and obsolete law of Massachusetts regulating their measurement, which was passed in 1829, but which has never been enforced until this seizure. The penalty for selling lime other than in casks as provided for by the Massachusetts law is \$1.50 per cask, to be recovered of the dealer.

The Cobb Lime Company of this city, and the dealers in Boston remonstrated against these acts of the inspector, and petitioned the City Council of that city for his removal, and that further proceedings under that law might be suspended until the Legislature could have an opportunity to change or repeal it. A hearing was given the parties before a committee from the Board of Aldermen, at which the inspector stated that he had acted only according to law, and he knew of nobody who had authority to tell him that he should fail to enforce the statutes. The line dealers presented their case stating that selling 75,000 casks of lime are annually in Boston, not one of which is now covered within the law of Massachusetts, though up to that of Maine, which provides for a safer and more convenient cask than that required by the former statute.

The Aldermanic committee reported that the inspector be removed. The Board accepted the report and unanimously adopted an order removing Mr. Higgins, and requesting the Mayor to petition the Legislature for a change of the law. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Common Council, on a pledge of the inspector that, if he was not removed, he would, in accordance with the wish of the City Council, make no more seizures until the law could be regulated by the Legislature, a resolution was adopted as a substitute for the orders passed by the Board of Aldermen, that in the opinion of the City Council further action on the part of the inspector of lime should be discontinued until after the next meeting of the Legislature.

We cut the following from the Kennebec Journal of this morning. We can endorse all the Journal says of Mr. K., and his friends would be gratified to see him placed in the position mentioned:

Among the names mentioned in connection with the speaking of the next hour, is that of G. W. Kimball, Jr., of Rockland. Mr. Kimball has been twice Mayor of Rockland, also President of the Common Council two years, and was an active member of the last Legislature. He is a good, sensible, capable and efficient business, gentlemanly and affable, and would make an excellent speaker were he selected to fill that position.

A fire in Lewiston Saturday, destroyed three stables and a tenement house. The grand totals in the two days shooting at Creedmore are: American team 3,334; British team 3,342.

There is an uneasy feeling throughout the Republic of San Domingo. Revolutionary outbreaks are expected.

The World's Washington special says Hartman is named for the English mission and the appointment of Hon. J. L. Stevens of Maine as minister to Stockholm was made at the personal request of Blaine.

The coroner's jury on the victims of the fire in Hale's piano factory, in New York, censured the owner of the building, J. P. Hale, on account of his neglect to provide adequate means for extinguishing fire.

The yellow fever seems to be spreading rapidly in Ferdinandina. There were twenty deaths within three weeks, and seventy persons are down with the disease now. All who can are leaving the city.

# The Rockland Water Company.

Some Legislative Needs.

Twenty-seven years ago the Rockland Water Company was chartered by the Legislature of Maine, "for the purpose of conveying to the village of Rockland a supply of pure water for domestic purposes, including a sufficient quantity for the extinguishment of fires and the supply of the shipping in the harbor of Rockland." All the necessary powers and privileges for the carrying out of this purpose are bestowed in this charter. It is provided that the corporation may take and convey the water of Tolman's Pond into and through the village, that it may construct aqueducts and reservoirs, take and hold real estate, and that it "may distribute the water by means of pipes throughout said village, may regulate the use of said water and establish subject to the control of the Legislature, the prices and rents to be paid therefor."

Had the Rockland Water Company remained what in its inception it was—a public-spirited enterprise for supplying the community with pure water at equitable rates—it would never have become the petty tyrant and the constant source of irritation and public distastefulness which for many years it has been. But most of the stock long ago passed from the original owners and for this purpose this corporation has been a "one man power," and a matter so vital to the health and comfort of our people as the domestic water-supply of the city, so far from being under a reasonable and public-spirited administration, has been subject to the domination of a single selfish will. The "regulations" of the Company have been made with no regard to the public convenience, but only to the selfish interests of the corporation, and to facilitate its collection of the largest amount of "rents" at the smallest trouble to itself. The arbitrary enforcement of these "regulations" has been the occasion of many complaints and of acts of injustice and violation of the rights of water takers which have in some instances been borne and in others successfully resisted.

Those who hoped from recent events for a change in the administration of this corporation favorable to the public interests have been disappointed. Complaints are frequently made, and acts of injustice to water takers are perpetuated, which make it plain that there is no effectual resort, but to that authority which clothed this corporation with its powers, for a beneficent purpose, and which should now be invoked to interpose and effectually prevent their further misuse.

At least twice, attempts have been made to bring the grievances of our community against this corporation before the Legislature, and these attempts have failed of their intended purpose, not for lack of justification, but for want of effectual presentation. The city authorities shall bring this matter before the Legislature, in which movement they would be supported by an overwhelming majority of our citizens as we trust will be done at the forthcoming session, this mistake should not be allowed to be repeated.

Legislation is needed to cover two general points: 1st. To provide a tribunal to establish equitable and uniform water rates; and, 2d. To define and protect the rights of water-takers.

Upon the matter of the water rates, both as to the amounts in themselves and as to their relative proportion in specific cases to other rates charged by the Company, there have been frequent complaints. They have been increased from time to time and the modifications that have been made in the rates of charges from year to year have almost always been in favor of the corporation and against the consumer. Were the water-works public property, the necessity for any resort to the Legislature would not exist, for in that case the rates would be within the control of the citizens. But as the case stands, the citizens have no recourse in the matter and no practical recourse but to the Legislature.

As to the protection of the rights of water-takers, there is certainly need of some interposition between the corporation and the citizens, for the protection of the latter. We understand the Corporation to claim that they can refuse to supply the water to whomsoever they will; also that they can cut it off from a person who has paid for a year in advance, for no fault of that person. We do not think that the Legislature, when they placed the domestic water-supply of a community in the hands of this corporation, designed to confer upon it any such dangerous and arbitrary powers. We believe that the Rockland Water Company has obligations and responsibilities, as well as powers and privileges. The greater portion of the city is wholly dependent for its usual domestic water supply upon this corporation. The wells which formerly furnished water have been filled up, or are totally unfit for domestic use; hundreds of houses and tenements have been since erected, unprovided with water, or dependent upon the water-works furnished by this corporation. Under these circumstances, it is abundantly certain that justice and equity, and we feel quite sure that law, also, demands that the corporation shall furnish its water to any citizen, be tenant or owner of the premises he occupies, who applies, and tenders to the Company the established rates, for such service. Any other construction subjects the health and convenience of the community to the caprice of a corporation which seems to recognize no "higher law" than its own arbitrary will.

What should be asked of the Legislature and how the people of this city should effectually move in the matter are questions which we reserve for future consideration.

Cincinnati gave the Presidential party a reception Saturday evening. President Hayes was welcomed by Gov. D. D. Little. He responded briefly, speaking hopefully of business prospects and the final results of the Southern settlement.

There is considerable excitement among the Tammany politicians of New York, in view of new disclosures by Tweed, implicating various persons. John Morrissey, the gambler implicated by Tweed, is out with a statement to show how pure he is.

A ninety-year-old son of the Rev. Dr. Budington, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational church, was arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., with two others on suspicion of burglary. Young Budington had brass knuckles in his pockets, and confessed that he had been out late drinking, but declared his innocence of burglars designs, and said he did not know the two men arrested with him. If his story be true, rum drinking has brought him into grave peril and his family to terrible shame—as it usually does. There is no safety except in total abstinence.

# About Town.

A new wool shed has been erected at the railroad depot.

Mr. C. U. Keene's new house on Park street is up and boarded.

Messrs. Hix & Rawson lost a valuable horse Tuesday, which died from stoppage.

Schooner Adie M. Bird is making extensive repairs at Ames' wharf, North End.

Rockland city, Ga., due in 1888 and 1891, sold at auction in Boston, last Saturday at 103.3-4.

Messrs. W. H. Oliver & Co. have repaired their block of dwelling houses on Linerock street.

A block of stores is to be erected on the corner of Park and Union street by Mr. F. Donohue.

Fine, clear, bracing weather follows the foggy mornings and excessive heat of a few days since.

The Bangor Amateur Minstrels are booked at Farwell & Ames Hall for Saturday, October 6th.

A lady's gold watch was stolen Tuesday from a room in the Shepherd house, at the Brook, on Main street.

Messrs. J. T. Berry and W. N. Ulmer are opening a new quarry west of the Thompson road, near Mr. M. Cobb's.

Sixteen new libels for divorce have been filed at the present term of the Supreme Judicial Court for Knox County.

The pulpit of the Methodist church will be supplied by Rev. Mr. Chase, during the absence of Mr. Palmer at Belfast.

Rev. G. L. Demarest, of Manchester, N. H., will preach at the Universalist church next Sunday as 2 and 7 P. M.

Suggested motto for the Rockland Water Co.—"A Water Taker has no rights which the Company is bound to respect."

C. E. Littlefield, Esq., intends to remove his law office to the rooms in Bay Block, over the store of Mr. C. F. Kittredge.

Don't fail to call at Mrs. Bailey's, where you will find a full stock of Fall Millinery. See advertisement.

The past week has given us very hot weather for September—the warmest for the season that has been experienced since 1861.

Don't overlook T. A. Wentworth's announcement of fall styles in hats, caps, shoes and furnishings goods, and give him a call.

The Dringo Baseball Club of this city will play a match game with the Bath Blues, on the Troutling Park grounds, to-morrow afternoon.

There will be a parish meeting of the Congregational Church, at the church, next Saturday evening at 7-12 o'clock. A general attendance is requested.

The steamer *Ulysses* is still doing a very good business, notwithstanding the scarcity of travel, so is nearly paid. She brought up about 40 passengers yesterday.

See the advertisement of the new "Matchless" soap, of which Messrs. John Bird & Co. have taken the wholesale agency and will supply grocers at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

The wife of Capt. J. W. Crocker slipped and fell down stairs at her residence last Friday, severely shaking up and bruising herself and spraining one ankle very badly.

The office of the *Hurricane Granite Company* has been removed to the corner of Main and Summer street. Gen. Tilson has got a snug as well as convenient office for his business.

The City Marshal seized two five-gallon kegs, one of whiskey and one of rum, in a coach, which was being transported from the train on Thursday evening. It was marked for Mr. Lynde.

E. A. Sprague, recently with O. B. Fales, looking for a boy living with Mr. Moore, discovered her body floating in the water in the quarry above mentioned. The body was attired in the clothing which the unfortunate woman had worn during the previous day, and we understand that appearances indicated that she had not gone down on Thursday night, but had probably lain down in her clothes until such time as she went out on the night of her death, for the purpose of self-destruction. She had been subject to dependency, but no fears had been felt that it would lead to such a result. Miss Bentley was a sister of Mrs. Monroe and also of Capt. Bentley of Thompson.

No liquor shall be sold for any purpose, to be used elsewhere than in this city, or to any person not a citizen of this city.

No liquor shall be sold for medicinal purposes, except upon the written orders of a regular and respectable practicing physician, such as is contemplated in Chap. 16, Sec. 3, R. S.

No liquor shall be sold for medicinal or manufacturing purposes, except upon the written orders of one of three respectable and respectable citizens, who are to be designated by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Once each month a list of the persons giving names above and the number given by each shall be published in the city papers.

The City Marshal and police force shall notify the Liquor Agent of every person known to be taking liquor, and the names of the persons shall be sold to such persons under any circumstances.

And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

At the following meeting of Payson Lloyd I. O. G. T., the following memorial to the Mayor and Aldermen of this city was adopted, and it was voted that copies of the same be laid for signatures at the bookstalls of Messrs. E. Spear & Co. and O. S. Andrews; the stores of Messrs. H. Anderson and A. C. Hamilton and the counting room of Mr. Aaron Hawes. A committee was, also, appointed to procure signatures to the memorial, and it was also voted to publish it in the Rockland papers. All persons favorably disposed to these restrictions upon the sales of liquor at the city agency are requested to attach their signature to the memorial.

The Honorable Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Rockland.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Rockland, respectfully present, that the Rockland Liquor Agency, as at present conducted, is a source of great annoyance to the community, and that the present interpretation or construction of the law governing the same is one that contradicts its spirit and intention, and we therefore humbly pray your honorable body that the following additional provisions be adopted for the government of said Agency.

1st. No liquor shall be sold for any purpose, to be used elsewhere than in this city, or to any person not a citizen of this city.

2nd. No liquor shall be sold for medicinal purposes, except upon the written orders of a regular and respectable practicing physician, such as is contemplated in Chap. 16, Sec. 3, R. S.

3rd. No liquor shall be sold for medicinal or manufacturing purposes, except upon the written orders of one of three respectable and respectable citizens, who are to be designated by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Once each month a list of the persons giving names above and the number given by each shall be published in the city papers.

The City Marshal and police force shall notify the Liquor Agent of every person known to be taking liquor, and the names of the persons shall be sold to such persons under any circumstances.

And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

At the following meeting of Payson Lloyd I. O. G. T., the following memorial to the Mayor and Aldermen of this city was adopted, and it was voted that copies of the same be laid for signatures at the bookstalls of Messrs. E. Spear & Co. and O. S. Andrews; the stores of Messrs. H. Anderson and A. C. Hamilton and the counting room of Mr. Aaron Hawes. A committee was, also, appointed to procure signatures to the memorial, and it was also voted to publish it in the Rockland papers. All persons favorably disposed to these restrictions upon the sales of liquor at the city agency are requested to attach their signature to the memorial.

The Honorable Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Rockland.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Rockland, respectfully present, that the Rockland Liquor Agency, as at present conducted, is a source of great annoyance to the community, and that the present interpretation or construction of the law governing the same is one that contradicts its spirit and intention, and we therefore humbly pray your honorable body that the following additional provisions be adopted for the government of said Agency.

1st. No liquor shall be sold for any purpose, to be used elsewhere than in this city, or to any person not a citizen of this city.

2nd. No liquor shall be sold for medicinal purposes, except upon the written orders of a regular and respectable practicing physician, such as is contemplated in Chap. 16, Sec. 3, R. S.

3rd. No liquor shall be sold for medicinal or manufacturing purposes, except upon the written orders of one of three respectable and respectable citizens, who are to be designated by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Once each month a list of the persons giving names above and the number given by each shall be published in the city papers.

The City Marshal and police force shall notify the Liquor Agent of every person known to be taking liquor, and the names of the persons shall be sold to such persons under any circumstances.

And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

At the following meeting of Payson Lloyd I. O. G. T., the following memorial to the Mayor and Aldermen of this city was adopted, and it was voted that copies of the same be laid for signatures at the bookstalls of Messrs. E. Spear & Co. and O. S. Andrews; the stores of Messrs. H. Anderson and A. C. Hamilton and the counting room of Mr. Aaron Hawes. A committee was, also, appointed to procure signatures to the memorial, and it was also voted to publish it in the Rockland papers. All persons favorably disposed to these restrictions upon the sales of liquor at the city agency are requested to attach their signature to the memorial.

The Honorable Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Rockland.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Rockland, respectfully present, that the Rockland Liquor Agency, as at present conducted, is a source of great annoyance to the community, and that the present interpretation or construction of the law governing the same is one that contradicts its spirit and intention, and we therefore humbly pray your honorable body that the following additional provisions be adopted for the government of said Agency.

1st. No liquor shall be sold for any purpose, to be used elsewhere than in this city, or to any person not a citizen of this city.

2nd. No liquor shall be sold for medicinal purposes, except upon the written orders of a regular and respectable practicing physician, such as is contemplated in Chap. 16, Sec. 3, R. S.

3rd. No liquor shall be sold for medicinal or manufacturing purposes, except upon the written orders of one of three respectable and respectable citizens, who are to be designated by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Once each month a list of the persons giving names above and the number given by each shall be published in the city papers.

The City Marshal and police force shall notify the Liquor Agent of every person known to be taking liquor, and the names of the persons shall be sold to such persons under any circumstances.

And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

At the following meeting of Payson Lloyd I. O. G. T., the following memorial to the Mayor and Aldermen of this city was adopted, and it was voted that copies of the same be laid for signatures at the bookstalls of Messrs. E. Spear & Co. and O. S. Andrews; the stores of Messrs. H. Anderson and A. C. Hamilton and the counting room of Mr. Aaron Hawes. A committee was, also, appointed to procure signatures to the memorial, and it was also voted to publish it in the Rockland papers. All persons favorably disposed to these restrictions upon the sales of liquor at the city agency are requested to attach their signature to the memorial.

The Honorable Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Rockland.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Rockland, respectfully present, that the Rockland Liquor Agency, as at present conducted, is a source of great annoyance to the community, and that the present interpretation or construction of the law governing the same is one that contradicts its spirit and intention, and we therefore humbly pray your honorable body that the following additional provisions be adopted for the government of said Agency.

1st. No liquor shall be sold for any purpose, to be used elsewhere than in this city, or to any person not a citizen of this city.

2nd. No liquor shall be sold for medicinal purposes, except upon the written orders of a regular and respectable practicing physician, such as is contemplated in Chap. 16, Sec. 3, R. S.

3rd. No liquor shall be sold for medicinal or manufacturing purposes, except upon the written orders of one of three respectable and respectable citizens, who are to be designated by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Once each month a list of the persons giving names above and the number given by each shall be published in the city papers.

The City Marshal and police force shall notify the Liquor Agent of every person known to be taking liquor, and the names of the persons shall be sold to such persons under any circumstances.

And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

At the following meeting of Payson Lloyd I. O. G. T., the following memorial to the Mayor and Aldermen of this city was adopted, and it was voted that copies of the same be laid for signatures at the bookstalls of Messrs. E. Spear & Co. and O. S. Andrews; the stores of Messrs. H. Anderson and A. C. Hamilton and the counting room of Mr. Aaron Hawes. A committee was, also, appointed to procure signatures to the memorial, and it was also voted to publish it in the Rockland papers. All persons favorably disposed to these restrictions upon the sales of liquor at the city agency are requested to attach their signature to the memorial.

all science and every other instrumentality in civilizing, humanizing and elevating the race and declaring that all true reform movements of the day were but the pulsations of the great heart of the master.

The "rule" of the Rockland Water Company by which it cuts off the water from an entire building (a block of stores and tenements, for example), if any one of the tenants declines to take the water, or neglects or refuses to pay for it, or if a person is denied the use of the water in a tenement where he does not want and will pay for it, because he don't want and will not pay for it in another, we believe to be arbitrary, unjust and unlawful, and if it is not unlawful it should specially be made so. This "rule" is not printed on the back of the water bills and is included in that body of law which is darkly alluded to as "the Company Ordinances." This regulation is sometimes enforced to the injury and inconvenience of citizens, and sometimes paid to deprive a citizen of what he has bought and paid for is a failure—as, for example, the case of Mr. Chase, in Young's Block, two or three years ago. Mr. U. had paid his water-rent, if we remember, but for some place in the block it was not paid, and a workman was sent to shut the water off from the whole building; whereupon Mr. U. shovelled the dirt into the excavation as fast as he could shovel it out, and the attempt was abandoned and not renewed. Another case was that of Mr. Aurelius Young, who several years ago was presented a bill for the water in Rankin Block, owned by him. He declined to pay for a tenement in which the water was not wanted and offered to settle the bill with the proper deductions, but this was declined and he was told by the President of the corporation that the water would be shut off, which was done. He immediately instructed his counsel to prepare bill in equity, asking for an order of court compelling the Corporation to let the water on again, and the next night after he had authorized these proceedings the water was let on. A citizen at the North End lived in a house one part of which he let to a tenant and in which the water was brought for the tenant's use. In his own part of the house he used the water from a cistern in the cellar. He offered to pay for the aqueduct water for his tenant, but because he would not pay for his own part, the water was shut off, and he was compelled to enlarge his cistern to supply his tenant's water as well as his own. Two years ago a willow lady owned a two-story house (and who had always used the water from a well on her premises—which well had also frequently supplied the street when the "Chickawankie" was shut off of a water pipe for the special benefit of a tenant to whom she had let the lower and a portion of the second story. This year she rented the lower tenement to another tenant, occupying a portion of the upper part of the house herself a part of the time. The water pipes did not extend to the upper story and the water was used solely by the tenant, the lady using the water from her well, as she had previously done. Notwithstanding these facts, this lady was notified that unless she paid a water rate for two families, the water would be shut off. She tendered payment for the tenement in which alone the water was used, and the tenant also made a legal tender for the same, and demanded service, but it was refused—the only terms of settlement which the Company would accept being payment for a tenement in which it made no change on the water was used. This was a very suitable case for testing the legality of this arbitrary "rule" of the corporation.

At the last meeting of Payson Lloyd I. O. G. T., the following memorial to the Mayor and Aldermen of this city was adopted, and it was voted that copies of the same be laid for signatures at the bookstalls of Messrs. E. Spear & Co. and O. S. Andrews; the stores of Messrs. H. Anderson and A. C. Hamilton and the counting room of Mr. Aaron Hawes. A committee was, also, appointed to procure signatures to the memorial, and it was also voted to publish it in the Rockland papers. All persons favorably disposed to these restrictions upon the sales of liquor at the city agency are requested to attach their signature to the memorial.

The Honorable Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Rockland.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Rockland, respectfully present, that the Rockland Liquor Agency, as at present conducted, is a source of great annoyance to the community, and that the present interpretation or construction of the law governing the same is one that contradicts its spirit and intention, and we therefore humbly pray your honorable body that the following additional provisions be adopted for the government of said Agency.

1st. No liquor shall be sold for any purpose, to be used elsewhere than in this city, or to any person not a citizen of this city.

2nd. No liquor shall be sold for medicinal purposes, except upon the written orders of a regular and respectable practicing physician, such as is contemplated in Chap. 16, Sec. 3, R. S.

3rd. No liquor shall be sold for medicinal or manufacturing purposes, except upon the written orders of one of three respectable and respectable citizens, who are to be designated by the Mayor and Aldermen.







